

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment (referred to in this section as the 'Director').

“(b) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

“(1) coordinate and promote HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment activities specific to Indians;

“(2) provide technical assistance to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations regarding existing HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs; and

“(3) ensure interagency coordination to facilitate the inclusion of Indians in Federal HIV/AIDS research and grant opportunities, with emphasis on the programs operated under the Ryan White Comprehensive Aids Resources Emergency Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-381; 104 Stat. 576) and the amendments made by that Act.

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Indian Health Care Improvement Reauthorization and Extension Act of 2009, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress a report describing, with respect to the preceding 2-year period—

“(1) each activity carried out under this section; and

“(2) any findings of the Director with respect to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment activities specific to Indians.”.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

SEC. 201. MEDICARE AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1880 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395qq) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) PROHIBITION.—Payments made pursuant to this section shall not be reduced as a result of any beneficiary deductible, coinsurance, or other charge under section 1813.”.

(b) PAYMENT OF BENEFITS.—Section 1833(a)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(a)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting “or 1880(e)” after “section 1861(s)(10)(A)”.

SEC. 202. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—The Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11701 et seq.) is amended by striking “2001” each place it appears in sections 6(h)(1), 7(b), and 10(c) (42 U.S.C. 11705(h)(1), 11706(b), 11709(c)) and inserting “2019”.

(b) HEALTH AND EDUCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(c) of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11705) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) HEALTH AND EDUCATION.—In order to enable privately funded organizations to continue to supplement public efforts to provide educational programs designed to improve the health, capability, and well-being of Native Hawaiians and to continue to provide health services to Native Hawaiians, notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, it shall be lawful for the private educational organization identified in section 7202(16) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7512(16)) to continue to offer its educational programs and services to Native Hawaiians (as defined in section 7207 of that Act (20 U.S.C. 7517)) first and to others only after the need for such programs and services by Native Hawaiians has been met.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) takes effect on December 5, 2006.

(c) DEFINITION OF HEALTH PROMOTION.—Section 12(2) of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11711(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) educational programs with the mission of improving the health, capability, and well-being of Native Hawaiians.”.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Sarah Allen, Ryan Nalty, and Grant Jamieson, staff of the Finance Committee, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of debate on the health care bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Sara Velde of Senator HARKIN's staff be granted the privilege of the floor during the duration of today's session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL— S. 2129

Mr. BAUCUS. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 2129 and the bill be referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPORTING PEACE, SECURITY, AND INNOCENT CIVILIANS AFFECTED BY CONFLICT IN YEMEN

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 212, S. Res. 341.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 341) supporting peace, security, and innocent civilians affected by conflict in Yemen.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BAUCUS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 341) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 341

Whereas the people and Government of Yemen currently face tremendous security challenges, including the presence of a substantial number of al Qaeda militants, a rebellion in the northern part of the country, unrest in southern regions, and piracy in the Gulf of Aden;

Whereas these security challenges are compounded by a lack of governance throughout portions of the country;

Whereas this lack of governance creates a de facto safe haven for al Qaeda and militant forces in regions of Yemen;

Whereas Yemen also faces significant development challenges, reflected in its ranking of 140 out of 182 countries in the United Nations Development Program's 2009 Human Development Index;

Whereas Yemen is also confronted with limited and rapidly depleting natural resources, including oil, which accounts for over 75 percent of government revenue, and water, ⅓ of which goes to the cultivation of qat, a narcotic to which a vast number of Yemenis are addicted;

Whereas government subsidies are contributing to the depletion of Yemen's scarce resources;

Whereas the people of Yemen suffer from a lack of certain government services, including a robust education and skills training system;

Whereas the Department of State's 2009 International Religious Freedom Report notes that nearly all of the once-sizeable Jewish population in Yemen has emigrated, and, based on fears for the Jewish community's safety in the country, the United States Government has initiated a special process to refer Yemeni Jews for refugee resettlement in the United States;

Whereas women in Yemen have faced entrenched discrimination, obstacles in accessing basic education, and gender-based violence in their homes, communities, and workplaces while little is done to enforce or bolster the equality of women;

Whereas these challenges pose a threat not only to the Republic of Yemen, but to the region and to the national security of the United States;

Whereas, to the extent that Yemen serves as a base for terrorist operations and recruitment, these threats must be given sufficient consideration in the global strategy of the United States to combat terrorism;

Whereas this threat has materialized in the past, including the March 18 and September 17, 2008, attacks on the United States Embassy in Sana'a and the October 12, 2000, attack on the U.S.S. Cole while it was anchored in the Port of Aden, as well as numerous other terrorist attacks;

Whereas the population of Yemen has suffered greatly from conflict and underdevelopment in Yemen;

Whereas up to 150,000 civilians have fled their homes in northern Yemen since 2004 in response to conflict between Government of Yemen forces and al-Houthi rebel forces; and

Whereas the people and Government of the United States support peace in Yemen and improved security, economic development, and basic human rights for the people of Yemen: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the innocent civilians in Yemen, especially displaced persons, who have suffered from instability, terrorist operations, and chronic underdevelopment in Yemen;

(2) recognizes the serious threat instability and terrorism in Yemen pose to the security of the United States, the region, and the population in Yemen;

(3) calls on the President to give sufficient weight to the situation in Yemen in efforts to prevent terrorist attacks on the United States, United States allies, and Yemeni civilians;

(4) calls on the President to promote economic and political reforms necessary to advance economic development and good governance in Yemen;